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New Moscow Offers Reported

Daniloff Case Is Linked to UN Personnel

By David B. Ottaway
and John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has offered to release Michael Daniloff, apparently without paying the journalist on trial for espionage, provided the United States modifies its export order for 25 members of the Soviet mission to the United Nations, according to a Soviet official. The Soviet proposal, which reportedly was relayed by the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, to the Secretary of State, George P. Shultz, on Tuesday, also would limit the United States put an account Soviet spy, Gen. G. Zakharov, on trial in New York provided he was subsequently allowed to return home, the East European sources said.

The Soviet Union also reportedly by East bloc sources to be willing to release a Soviet agent as part of a deal for Mr. Daniloff's release. It was not clear whether they were offering to release the dissident before or after Mr. Zakharov's trial. Mr. Daniloff was detained in Moscow on Aug. 30, a week after Mr. Zakharov's arrest in New York.

Edwin Messer 34, the U.S. attorney general, said Thursday the United States planned to proceed with the spy trial of Mr. Zakharov. Reuters reported from Washington.



Eduard A. Shevardnadze

Shift Signaled In Position on Missile Treaty

By Michael R. Gordon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Mikhail S. Gorbachev signaled a shift in the Soviet position on the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty in a letter last week to President Ronald Reagan, administration officials said.

In the letter, the Soviet leader moved toward compromise on the question of how to limit the U.S. space-based missile defense program, the officials said Wednesday. He proposed that the treaty be extended to the anti-ballistic missile treaty, which bars deployment of the new missile defense, be continued for "up to" 15 more years. The previous Soviet position called for each side to pledge to keep the treaty for 15 to 20 more years.

Mr. Reagan proposed in a letter on July 25 that the two sides abide by the 1972 pact for seven and a half more years.

Soviet officials have hinted that a commitment of less than 15 years might be acceptable, and some have reportedly told Americans that a period of 10 years might be considered. But Mr. Gorbachev's letter represents the first indication that the Soviet Union would consider moving in the direction of the American proposal.

The question of how long each side should keep the treaty is a fundamental issue. The Soviet Union says that the issue must be settled before reductions can be worked out on long-range arms.

Mr. Gorbachev's reply, which was delivered Sept. 19 by Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, suggested shifts on the proposed duration of the anti-ballistic missile treaty as well as on medium-range arms even as the two sides differed on the case of Michael Daniloff, the American reporter in Moscow, who has been accused of espionage.

Officials cautioned that there were still differences on the missile treaty and on defensive systems.

Mr. Gorbachev has held firm to the position that the treaty should be strengthened, and that this is a condition for achieving reductions.



Frédéric Orsiac, right, accused by French authorities of links to a terrorist group, was arrested by police in a Paris's Luxembourg Garden on Thursday as he spoke to journalists.

Police Detain 9 In Inquiry Into Paris Bombings

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

PARIS — French police have arrested and questioned nine persons, including seven far-left French activists, in connection with the bombings in Paris earlier this month.

The arrests, which were made Wednesday and Thursday, were among several developments that seemed to be part of a broad effort to catch the bombers and to mobilize international support to head off attacks.

Nine persons were killed and 163 injured in five bomb explosions in Paris between Sept. 8 and Sept. 16. Responsibility for the attacks was claimed by a group calling itself the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners. It is demanding the release from French jails of a suspected Lebanese guerrilla leader, Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, and two convicted terrorists.

"We are not dealing with Moussawi Capucci, which does not prevent us, perhaps, from drawing a certain profit from what Abdallah told him," Mr. Baudouin said.

According to a police spokesman, the French security minister.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's spokesman, Denis Baudouin, said that Archbishop Capucci was given "no mission by the French government."

"We are not dealing with Moussawi Capucci, which does not prevent us, perhaps, from drawing a certain profit from what Abdallah told him," Mr. Baudouin said.

According to a police spokesman, the French security minister.

Israeli Jets Hit PLO Base In Lebanon

SIDON, Lebanon — Israeli jets bombed guerrillas in Lebanon on Thursday for the second time in three days, killing one Palestinian, Lebanese security sources said.

The attack did not surprise us. They said a guerrilla had been killed and three civilians had been wounded when the planes bombed a hilltop olive orchard on the edge of the Mithyeh Palestinian refugee camp about 30 miles (45 kilometers) south of Beirut.

Abu Mahmud, commander of the Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas in the area, said: "The attack did not surprise us. We will retaliate fiercely."

In Tel Aviv, a military spokesman said the Israeli planes had bombed an outpost supporting Yasser Arafat's mainline PLO guerrillas, scoring "good hits" and causing no casualties.

Southern Lebanon has been tense since the Israeli reinforced its border security zone and sent in planes to knock out Palestinian bases southwest of Beirut on Tuesday.

Two women were reported to have been injured in Tuesday's assaults, which were aimed at guerrillas belonging to the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by Nayef Hawatmeh, and Syrian-backed opponents of Mr. Arafat, led by Abu Musab.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel rejected Wednesday a United Nations Security Council vote calling for the redeployment of UN peacekeeping troops up to the Israeli border.

The latest air strike came hours after gimmers of the pro-Israeli and mainly Christian South Lebanon Army militia, which patrols a security zone along the border, shelled at least five Shiite Moslem villages.

No casualties were reported.

The Israeli security sources said the shelling appeared to have been prompted by a rocket attack by guerrillas on a South Lebanon Army position in the Sogid district.

Sweeping Tax Revision Is Passed by U.S. House

By Anne Swanson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives passed a sweeping revision of the U.S. tax system that would affect the finances of virtually every person and business in the country.

The sweeping package of rate cuts and limits on deductions would raise revenues by \$120 billion over six years and use the additional revenue to reduce the taxes of individual Americans by an average of 6.1 percent.

The approval came on a vote of 282 to 136. Although legislators from both parties had objected to the package on the grounds that it would slow the economy, no dissenting voice was heard on the final vote.

The legislation, a compromise reached by House and Senate negotiators over the summer following passage in each chamber of differing versions, now must be approved by the Senate. It is expected to face little opposition and to be sent to President Ronald Reagan for his signature before Congress adjourns in early October.

Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Democrat of Massachusetts, declared in a floor speech that the vote on the tax bill was "the decision of a political lifetime."

"We have struggled too long to lay this bill," Mr. O'Neill said. "Let's say yes to a change. Let's say yes to a brighter day for American taxpayers. Let's not wait another 50 years for reform."

Provisions of the Bill

The bill would make the broadest changes in the federal income tax in at least 25 years. The American Tax Reform Act, as the House version is called, would cut individual and corporate tax rates sharply and eliminate or reduce several deductions and exclusions.

The top individual rate, now 50 percent, would be cut to 33 percent, although about three-quarters of Americans would pay a 15 percent rate. The 46-percent maxi-

imum corporate rate would be cut to 34 percent.

To pay for these changes, the bill cuts back deductions for individual Retirement Accounts, for medical expenses and for job-related expenses including union dues. It repeals write-offs for sales taxes and consumer interest. Taxpayers who do not itemize deductions — almost two-thirds of all taxpayers — would lose their deduction for charitable gifts.

The bill answers a demand for

See TAX, Page 5

Back Home, Aquino Told by Military To Harden Policy on Growing Revolt

By Keith Richburg
Washington Post Service

MANILA — President Corason C. Aquino returned Thursday from a nine-day tour of the United States to be confronted with cabinet recommendations for tougher measures to deal with the growing insurgency and a pessimistic report from his military chief on its mounting death toll.

Fresh from a triumphant monocoche through the capital's crowded streets, Mrs. Aquino displayed any doubts on the insurgency problem.

She said that she had not read the cabinet recommendations but was bothered by the report of the armed forces chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos, who said that the situation was "grave" and that the situation was "grave" and that the situation was "grave."

"Any killing bothers me," Mrs. Aquino said. "That is why it is necessary for me to sit down and discuss this matter thoroughly and decide what measures to take."

Defense Minister Juan Ponce

Enrile, who favors a tougher approach, was continuing his criticism of Mrs. Aquino's policy toward the rebels.

Mr. Enrile warned Thursday that the armed forces could grow from 20,000 now to 30,000 by 1990 and that the Philippines could be

of bitterness and a feeling that the United States is more concerned about protecting its military bases than in boosting Philippine democracy.

"While President Aquino continues to get good crowds and draw rave reviews, the story about frauds and the story about the military's failure to stop the insurgency, Francisco S. Tatad, in the newspaper Business Day.

"Even for her, there's still no free lunch," he said. "The Congress has given her a rousing ovation but make sure she doesn't get it."

Mrs. Aquino said on arrival: "We have done our part. Let's not look our breath for total answers coming from anywhere but our own efforts."

Meanwhile, the president faced new and deepening problems.

Besides the insurgency, the fighting in her government continued. A Muslim leader has declared a "revolutionary government" in the south, and a constitutional commission's vote to ban nuclear weapons was held up by a Muslim leader.

See AQUINO, Page 5

U.S. Seeks to Wage War On Pot Crops in Forests

By Ward Sinclair
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Marijuana growers have taken over almost 1 million acres (about 400,000 hectares) of the national forest system, forcing an outgunned and intimidated Agriculture Department to declare the forests "unmanageable" and to close them to the public.

As a result, the department is asking Congress to authorize the arming of special units of U.S. Forest Service agents and to give them sweeping powers against the marijuana growers.

The intent, according to George S. Dunlop, the assistant secretary of agriculture who oversees the Forest Service, is to give the agency more muscle to deal with the growers, who are increasingly likely to protect their marijuana patches with guns, booby traps, mines and dogs.

"The problem is getting to be nationwide," Mr. Dunlop said. "But it is most severe in California, North Carolina, Arkansas, Florida and Missouri are other areas with serious problems."

"Our present enforcement activity is limited to eradicating the marijuana plants — we go in and rip them up. But that is not working," Mr. Dunlop added. "When a forest supervisor finds booby traps or guard dogs, he says, 'We won't go in there.'"

U.S. counselors warned that marijuana is now more potent than in early 1970s. Page 5

The Agriculture Department figures show that in 1980 marijuana was being grown on 220,000 acres of Forest Service land. By last year, 946,000 acres were involved, and Forest Service rangers destroyed marijuana in 1985 on 2,692 sites. Eradication work cost the agency \$530,000 last year, compared with \$96,000 in 1981.

Mr. Dunlop said the increase had forced the Forest Service to shut out the public from 191-million-acre system.

The assistant secretary said the Forest Service relied on state and local police agencies for enforcement help. But he said Forest Service employees had been injured in shoot-outs and that Forest Service employees, although not empowered to do so, had sometimes used force to defend themselves.

Paul Stoenland, a Forest Service law-enforcement official in San Francisco, said there had been occasional violence in an area of California known as the "Emerald Triangle," which covers national forests in Humboldt, Trinity and Mendocino counties and is the largest illicit growing area in the forest system.

Mr. Stoenland said the shooting of a ranger and the burning of two guard stations in Shasta-Trinity National Forest had led to the formation of a team of Forest Service agents and sheriff's deputies, "recaptured" about 40,000 acres once deemed unmanageable.

"We finally said 'No more' after those incidents, and the effort has been successful," he said.

In the adjacent San Rivers National Forest in Humboldt County, Mr. Stoenland said, the team this year has seized 6,000 marijuana plants, arrested 12 growers and confiscated 16 firearms.

But the growers are persistent. A marijuana patch was found this

At a Time of Questioning, Botha Seems to Have Few Answers

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Within the conservative world of South Africa's white politics, this is the season when the nation's elite consolidates itself for the new challenges ahead.

Yet, when President Pieter W. Botha delivered what had been thought of as a major address to his followers the other day, his speech seemed more like the gap left than the fullness of the filled. His critics suggested that, whatever else the address was supposed to achieve, it left little for a confident minority to be sure of.

"Worst of all," the English-language newspaper Business Day said in an editorial on Monday, Mr. Botha "has no discernible policy. He dismisses bits of apartheid, but does not know what to put in its place. He both laments and depresses the economy because he does not know what to do. He tries to share power without sharing it, and to reform without reforming."

Last Friday, Mr. Botha addressed the Transvaal provincial congress of the National Party, the main political vehicle of

the 2.8 million Afrikaners, which has extended power without a break since 1948. The provincial congresses that are held between parliamentary sessions are, by tradition, the time the governing party seeks to reaffirm its mandate to rule from the rank and file.

Mr. Botha was speaking at a time of doubt and questioning, when those of his Afrikaner followers who fear that the policies of tentative and cautious racial liberalization will be their ruin are being courted by parties farther to the right.

The message seemed to confirm what Mr. Botha hinted at the possibility of a referendum, he continued. "Let there be no doubt about it. Nobody should ever expect from us to confuse reform with surrender."

Mr. Botha had all along suggested since his program of limited racial liberalization began to unfold in August 1984 that its goal, to be achieved by co-opting pliant non-white leaders and by confrontation with radical forces unwilling to be co-opted, is to avert a loss of control by the dominant Afrikaner.

Yet, Mr. Botha seemed to leave many

questions unanswered, leading his critics to suggest that solutions to the nation's crisis were proving elusive.

The intent might suggest by the uncertainty created by the now tenuous rumors of an imminent general election. "The Sunday Times of Johannesburg said in an editorial, 'but the voters and the country are not.'"

For several years now, Mr. Botha has warned his followers that they must "adapt or die," that is, offer some acknowledgment of black aspirations, or perish in a wave of black aspirations, or perish in a wave of black aspirations, or perish in a wave of black aspirations.

Yet the steps he has taken to apply his own dictum have brought neither peace, nor prosperity, nor international acceptance to his land. Since September 1984, more than 2,100 people, the vast majority of them black, have died in the nation's racial conflict.

At the same time, the clamor for sanctions among Western nations has mounted. Both the European Community and the U.S. Congress have approved economic sanctions against South Africa, although President Ronald Reagan said Thursday he would veto the congressional bill.

Such measures by outsiders seem de-

signed most to jolt South Africa's white rulers into a sense of urgency. Yet Mr. Botha seemed last Friday to suggest to some commentators that his government was unwilling, or unable, to come up with a dramatic gesture that might deliver the nation from its international isolation and oppression or out of the grip of repression and revolt.

Mr. Botha last faced a general election in 1981. In 1983, when the constitution was changed to provide representation for people of mixed race and Indian descent, but not the black majority, in a separate three-chamber Parliament, he also effectively postponed the next general election. He was then due this year, to 1989. He does not, thus, have to go before the voters for another three years.

"He set out to reform and has made a tragic mess of it," the newspaper said.

Pretoria further curbs information on unrest and police actions. Page 2

INSIDE

Kim Young Sam, a South Korean opposition leader. Lack of trust impedes the political talks in Seoul. Page 2.

GENERAL NEWS

France accused New Zealand and Australia of helping to increase Soviet and Libyan influence in the Pacific. Page 2.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz resigned his 19th game of the world chess championship. It was his third loss in a row. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

The Dow industrial average fell 34.73 points to close at 1,785.56. Page 12.

TRAVEL

The treasures of imperial Istanbul. Page 7.

Discovery of Heads Points to U.S. Black Market in Body Parts

By Lindsey Gruson
New York Times Staff

PHILADELPHIA — The discovery of five human heads in a parcel being shipped from here to Denver is one of several recent indications that an underground market may be developing for human organs and cadavers, some medical and legal authorities say.

Many medical institutions report growing difficulty in obtaining organs and tissues needed for teaching and research. The media attention surrounding the discovery of the heads has raised fears among medical officials that it could set back efforts to increase donations of body parts.

In addition, some experts said that they feared that if people perceived medical people as being cavalier in the handling of cadavers it might also affect their willingness to donate organs for transplants, even though that issue is not directly related to this case.

The allegedly treated heads were found last month when workers at a United Parcel Service facility in Louisville opened a leaking parcel, marked "anatomical." The parcel said it had been mailed by a Philadelphia physician to the Colorado Oculic Research Center, a training institute in Denver that has acknowledged buying body parts.

Denver police officers reported finding 25 heads and five arms at the institute. And

Philadelphia police officers searching the home and office of the doctor, Martin Spector, a 72-year-old eye, ear and throat specialist, said that they found several frozen body parts and a letter from the Denver school requesting heads, brains and 17 frozen arms, investigators said.

A laboratory worker at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in Philadelphia told the police he had been selling Dr. Spector heads for \$150 and arms for \$65 for more than four years, sources close to the investigation said.

The police said the parts apparently came from unidentified cadavers and from bodies donated to the school. They said they were broadening their investigation to find out if employees at other hospitals in Philadelphia were involved.

Dr. Spector has not been charged with any crime. The state health code forbids shipping state residents' cadavers or body parts outside the state for medical research. It also requires that parts used in research be identified, kept together and buried or cremated in a dignified manner.

Medical officials say there is a shortage of cadavers because of the growth in the number of medical students, who need cadavers for training, and in biotechnology, which uses body parts to manufacture hormones, hormones and other substances.

Dr. Rola Hill, a pathology professor at the State University of New York in Syracuse, estimated that, on the average, each of the country's 127 medical schools needs 75 cadavers a year. Some prestigious schools have a surplus of cadavers and purposely make it difficult to donate bodies.

But medical schools and research centers that are less well known, such as the one in Denver, have trouble finding enough bodies.

Several medical officials said that they had never heard of such a practice and denounced it as unethical and illegal.

But B.J. Anderson, associate general counsel to the American Medical Association, said that there had been several recent indications of an underground market for cadavers and body parts.

She noted that earlier this year a man was found in London's Heathrow airport carrying a suitcase filled with frozen kidneys. She added that three years ago the Kentucky authorities found several bodies, consigned to a medical school in Puerto Rico, abandoned in a warehouse.

In another recent incident, the head of a man from Mount Vernon, New York, was found to be missing when his family reversed their decision to have a closed-casket funeral and opened the coffin.

In context to organs for transplanting, which must be used relatively quickly, cadavers and body parts needed in research and teaching can be stored for long periods, provided they are frozen or chemically treated. That has created the opportunity for an illicit trade, medical authorities said.

In recent years the short life of transplant organs has also increased, however. Since demand for transplants has also grown, medical authorities say the motive and the technology exist for a black market in transplant organs.

Waiting lists for transplants are growing

daily. The American Council on Transplantation said there are now about 8,500 patients waiting for kidney transplants, 5,000 for corneas, 400 for livers and 300 for hearts. But since the council lists only those patients who are already cleared for surgery, the need for organs is much greater than those figures indicate.

In recent years there have been a number of controversial, and some say unethical, proposals to increase the organ harvest. These include, among others, a \$25,000 tax break for kidney donors and proposals to pay donors \$10,000 per kidney.

Some authorities have suggested that the United States should start using a system now used in France. Under it, doctors would take organs from deceased people unless specifically prohibited by a donor's card or the surviving relatives.

But this proposal has aroused strong protests from many religious groups and ethicists.

"You convert the whole medical system into a giant jaws and the individual's only possible response is a yelp of protest," said Professor William F. May, the Carey M. McGuire professor of medical ethics at Southern Methodist University. He noted that many religious associate resurrection with the body and believe there is no after-life without a complete cadaver.

In addition, a Jewish law, the Kavod Hameit, forbids Jews to do anything that detracts from the dignity of the dead.

In Mount Vernon, New York, the head of a man was missing after his family, deciding not to have a closed-casket funeral, opened the coffin.

They buy parts and use the unidentified bodies of patients, according to school officials and Dr. Robert L. Brackman, president of the College of American Physicians.

Argyll Salt, a spokesman for the Denver institute, declined to provide the names of any companies supplying the school with body parts. She said that the school found them by advertising and through representatives at medical conventions.

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Ohio's 'Jolly Old Rogue' Tries a Comeback at 77

By E.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Staff

CLEVELAND — James A. Rhodes was his first election in 1938, and since then he has seldom left the state out of public office, serving as mayor of Columbus, Ohio, for 12 years, as state auditor for 10, and as governor for 16.

Now, at 77 years of age, after four years on the sidelines, he is on the campaign trail once more as the Republican nominee for governor.

But unless he can pull off an upset even bigger than those he has managed in the past, it looks like the end of the line for Mr. Rhodes, a politician of the old school whose rank and file, blunt manner and contempt for the technological tools of modern politics set him apart.

A recent poll showed the "jolly old rogue," as one of his longtime supporters calls him, 20 points behind Governor Richard F. Celeste, a Democrat, and fading fast. A Republican state senator described the Rhodes campaign as so discouraged that it could pull other party candidates down, and a leading journalist said Mr. Rhodes seemed to have lost his campaigning touch.

This could be the year of the old-timer in American politics. In addition to Mr. Rhodes, a whole raft of longtime officeholders are trying for comebacks.

Among them are former Governor Bill Clements of Texas, a Republican trying for his old job; former Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina, a Democrat who spent a long spell as president of Duke University and is now running for the U.S. Senate; former Governor Cecil Andrus of Idaho, a Democrat seeking his old job after service as interior secretary in the Carter administration; and former Governor Endicott Peabody of Massachusetts, a Democrat running for the U.S. Senate from New Hampshire.

None of them, however, has Mr. Rhodes's record of longevity, and few if any can match his record of defying the odds. Twice before — in 1903 against Michael V. Dineen and in 1974 against John Gilligan — he was 10 to 15 percent points behind the incumbent in September polls and yet won in November. He says he will do it again.

At a news conference called after a flurry of newspaper articles suggesting that the governorship race was turning into a rout, Mr. Rhodes was in vintage form. Of Celeste's insistent calls for a debate, Mr. Rhodes said: "I'll debate him in Marvin Warner's living room." Mr. Warner is a wealthy Clevelander fund-raiser whose involvement in a savings-and-loan scandal has the governor's attention.

Of Governor Celeste himself, several of whose associates were indicted on corruption charges last spring, Mr. Rhodes said, "He spends his time worrying about London, Luccasville and Leavenworth" — two state prisons and a federal one.

Longtime advisers from outside the state, including Robert Tetter, the pollster, and John Dandow, the campaign strategist, have urged the former governor to accept Mr. Celeste's challenge to debate, something Mr. Rhodes has not done since 1970, and to start spending money on television commercials to take the tide.

"The voters don't like Celeste," one of the outsiders said. "He hasn't been above 50 percent in the polls for months, which is terrible for an incumbent. But they like Rhodes even less."

"Jim Rhodes hasn't done anything to challenge the notion that

Evangelist's War Record Questioned 2 Ex-Marines Say Robertson Pulled Strings to Avoid Front

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times Staff

WASHINGTON — John Gearhart, a former marine who is a key figure in a controversy over the Reverend Pat Robertson's military service, has supported allegations that the television evangelist used political influence to avoid combat duty in Korea.

Mr. Gearhart lashed out on Wednesday night of the allegations concerning Mr. Robertson's military service, which were contained in a lengthy letter that was written by another ex-marine, Paul N. McCloskey, and distributed this month to a number of Washington journalists. Mr. McCloskey is a former Republican U.S. representative from California.

In his letter, Mr. McCloskey said that Mr. Robertson, Mr. Gearhart and two other marine lieutenants had been pulled off a Korean-bound ship and assigned to a base in Japan after Mr. Robertson talked frankly of telephoning his father from Japan to seek his intervention in keeping him out of combat.

His father, the late A. Whitte Robertson, a Democrat from Virginia, served in Congress for 33 years.

Mr. Gearhart, now a manufacturer's representative in Los Angeles, said that he was with Mr. Robertson, whom he considered "a very good friend," in 1951 when Mr. Robertson called his father from Japan and said that he was generally understood to have been pulled off because of the good fortune of Pat's influence.

Mr. Robertson has denied that he asked his father to intervene. But his aides say that he will have no further comment on the matter until he has had a chance to compile statements from other people to rebut the allegations.

Mr. Robertson is considering running for the 1988 Republican presidential nomination.

Beaton Miller, a spokesman for Mr. Robertson's Christian Broadcasting Network, said that Mr. Robertson "never called his dad and never asked his dad to intervene in any shape or form. He went where the Marine Corps ordered him to go."

After Mr. Robertson's later transfer to Korea, Mr. Miller said, "He was in a combat zone and was subject to shelling just like anyone else. He was awarded three battle stars. His record shows that."

Although Mr. Robertson's autobiography and material distributed by the Christian Broadcasting Network refer to him as a combat veteran, Mr. McCloskey, Mr. Gearhart and other former marines said that the evangelist had not seen front-line duty.

"Pat was a brilliant man and

Man, Frozen for Centuries, Swept to Sea in Alaska Storm

United Press International

BARROW, Alaska — A storm that battered the northernmost coastline of the United States with 6-foot waves, forcing the evacuation of Eskimo homes, has swept away the frozen body of a centuries-old man found two weeks ago in peatmud.

The perfectly preserved frozen man, estimated to be 300 to 500 years old, was washed out to sea before scientists could do little more than note what they considered an important discovery, an anthropologist, John E. Lohdell, said Wednesday.

"It's unfortunate for science," Mr. Lohdell said. "It's a real loss. I'm really disappointed."

The storm, which began Sept. 19, pounded the Arctic Ocean coast of Alaska for several days before easing off Wednesday night. Officials calculated damage from the storm at \$7.6 million.

The frozen man was found in Barrow, a mostly Eskimo village on the Arctic Ocean coast about 325 miles (523 kilometers) north of the Arctic Circle.

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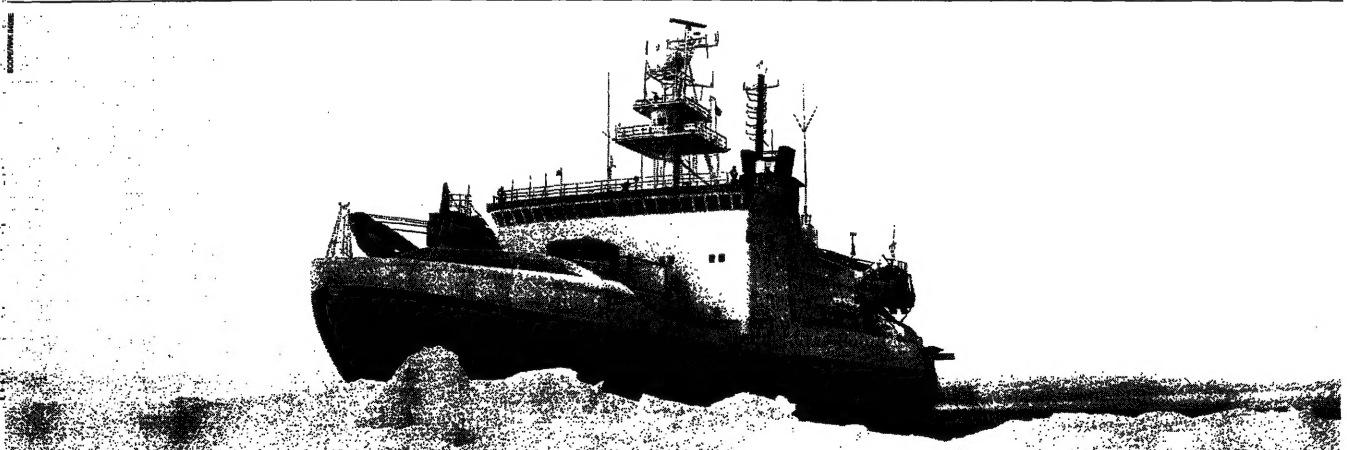
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U.S. Opens Door, Partly, to Soviet Monitors

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided to permit Soviet scientific experts to monitor U.S. nuclear weapons tests. But the administration has said it will allow the experts to visit the area in Nevada where the United States conducts its tests only if two conditions are met, officials said Wednesday.

One condition is that the Soviet specialists must go in an official capacity as guests of the American government. The other is that they must agree to President Ronald Reagan's previous suggestion that they observe and measure a nuclear test to learn more about verification techniques.

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they observe and measure a nuclear test to learn more about verification techniques.

In the past, the Soviet Union has rejected the offer to observe tests at the Nevada test site. The Russians argue that nuclear tests should be stopped and that their monitoring of U.S. tests would jeopardize the arms control talks.

The Soviet Union has suspended its tests.

Four Soviet scientists are scheduled to visit the United States under an agreement between the private National Resources Defense Council and the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Under the arrangement, each side is allowed to set up scientific monitoring equipment near Soviet and American test sites.

The American group has picked three sites for monitoring Soviet tests and has set up equipment at two. The sites are near Semipalatinsk in Central Asia, where the Soviet Union has conducted underground tests. The Soviet Union has not yet decided if it will allow the Americans to operate their equipment if it resumes testing.

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EUROPEAN TOPICS

Cutbacks to Silence

VOA in West Europe

The Voice of America Europe, which is broadcast in English to Western Europe 24 hours a day, will shut down at the end of the year because of U.S. government budget cutbacks, pending about 40 disc jockeys, producers and programmers out of work.

The program was started a year ago on a \$3.3-million budget to counter what Washington feared were "misconceptions" about America among European youth born after World War II. It is carried in six West German cities on cable networks and on FM radio in Paris.

Also dropped were plans for additional broadcasts in French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese. The program was estimated to cost \$16 million annually.

Until last fall, VOA, whose first broadcasts in 1945 were in German and aimed at Nazi Germany, had not broadcast programs to Western Europe since the early 1960s.

In Europe, fears are the main carriers of rabies. Before being started, the most widely used method to slow the spread of the disease was to gas the foxes' holes.

In the coming months, foxes and other animals will be examined to check the effectiveness of the bait-vaccine technique. Similar experiments have been carried out on a smaller scale in Switzerland since 1979, with encouraging results.

ROME — Frequent volcanic eruptions and earthquakes have led to discourage tourists from living on the slopes of volcanoes. The 10 towns within three and a half miles (about six kilometers) of the crater of Mount Vesuvius have a total population of 467,913, according to Italian News, a national cultural and ecological watchdog organization. It is eight times more than a century ago, and represents an increase of 40 percent in the last 30 years. Italy's Nostra noted that Mount Vesuvius, near Naples, has been dormant since 1944 and that the next eruption was expected to be violent.

LISBON — Regional authorities on Portugal's Algarve coast are planning to crack down on illegal foreign residents, which drew millions of pilgrims each year, will be the site of a four-day Wild West show with cowboys. Justice ministry under the pilgrimage season that ends Oct. 15.

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PAPAL POTTERY — Eric Martin of Lyon sits among some 10,000 busts of Pope John Paul II that he has produced for a visit by the pope to the area next month.

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In Sudan, Time Refuses to Heed the Reporter's Calendar

Wednesday's work began at dawn when we were awakened by a bearded rebel lieutenant. He directed us to move our camp atop an almost shadeless hill. When we had completed our move, the lieutenant said: "The chairman is busy. He will see you later."

AP/WIDEWORLD

Colonel John Garang, the rebel leader, in the desert near Malakal, Sudan.

border flies, biting ants, malerial mosquitoes and, circling above us, vultures.

Like the run-over rabbits made stupid by Russian headwaters, we were rendered senseless by the heat. Conventional quitters I must call it. It was debilitating to open one's mouth. Breathing was futile. I had brought along Flannery's "Sentimental Education," hoping to逗逗 my countrymen guerrilla reporting with bits of cultural modification. In six empty days, I read a total of

brought up the genus did not quibble with our decision. They killed the goats and made none new.

We kicked off Thursday — the day our surgical strike was supposed to occur, the day the plane was coming to home to fetch us at — blowing out the bearded lieutenant. He said he was sorry, but the chairman was still busy.

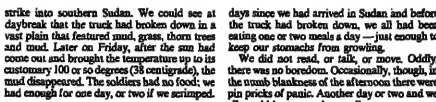
AFTER that morning, Captain Wain, chief of logistics, came up from his well-shaded quarters in the rear of the camp to tell me about the vagaries of rebel warfare. "You are at the front, anything can happen at any time," the captain said. "This is a guerrilla war. We do not have helicopters or aircraft. We have to march through the mountains." Six hours later, Colonel Garza granted us a two-hour interview. He ordered his troops to march around and run through a river for the better photograph. "We should stay here until the sun goes down," he said. "The terrain is very difficult."

ly at the engine and gave up.

For the rest of the night, we journalists wrestled the soldiers for space and waited for dawn.

On Friday morning, we—soldiers and newsmen alike—turned for guidance to a bearded rebel lieutenant. This was not the same bearded lieutenant who had proved so singularly unhelpful back at Colonel Garang's camp. But his command style was the same. He predicted that another truck would be along soon. In the meantime, he ordered that we wait.

This began the final phase of our surgical



We joked, early that day, while the mud continued to dust, about "John Garmag's Rebel Warm Loaves." It began to be not funny. We skipped lunch, and for dinner split a can of spaghetti six ways. From a couple of nearby mud holes edged with lion tracks, we filled our jerry cans with brackish water.

On Saturday we spent the day in what was called the "Barracks." It was cluttered, the journeyman inside. My life in the barracks was a hell of a lot better than in the field.

And there were activities to keep our minds off food.

A batch of rebel soldiers, about 30 of them, complete with elbows, knees and machine guns, climbed about 100 feet. Until dawn they sat on us, stepped on us and pointed their weapons in our faces. They seemed to be in a good mood.

Blaine Harden is a Washington Post correspondent in Africa. His interview with Colonel Garmag appeared in the International Herald Tribune, Sept. 19.

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LONDON—Property feature



Big Bang Buoyancy

An international elite are fortunate to have London homes in exclusive areas like Belgravia, Kensington, Knightsbridge and Mayfair, while Chelsea, Hampstead and Pimlico maintain the atmosphere and charm of a village within the city. There are also exciting new areas such as the London Docklands, once derelict but now becoming regenerated as a 21st century community.

The market for both sales and rental accommodation is buoyant. With an influx of overseas companies and individuals over the past few years, there has been an annual increase in the demand for apartments and, more particularly, houses, and prime prices have soared around 30 per cent in each of the past two years.

A typical three-bedroom flat in Kensington now costs around £350,000 and, well-furnished, will rent for around £350 a week. In Mayfair, you can double those figures.

These levels are becoming attainable even in Docklands owing to pressure from the adjacent City because of the influx of financiers for the Big Bang (the deregulation of the stock market).

looking Regents Park, four of which are converted into new structures built in the classical Nash style under the strict supervision of the Crown Estate. The larger units include indoor swimming pools, meticulously restored period features with the best of high-tech. But perhaps the best-buy in its list is at Ponsbury Place, Westminster, where six terraced four-bedroom houses within the Parliamentary Division Bell area are offered at the £375,000 mark.

Nothing has been overlooked in these superbly finished properties, from elegant staircases, fitted wardrobes and real fireplaces to brass door and window fittings, arched and moulded cornices and recessed lighting. Barratt used to be known as Britain's biggest quantity builder; now, with its award-winning Premier Collection, its buildings quality, its 23 magnificent Georgian-style detached homes at Dulwich Gate (10 minutes from Central London) have attracted considerable attention and Mrs Thatcher's custom. Barratt is also building space in Fulham at no fewer than four locations under the direction of David Pretty, Hurlingham Square, close to the prestigious Hurlingham Club, is entered through electronic gates and will comprise 50 four- and five-bedroom houses in classical style all with private gardens at £250,000-£350,000; Palace Mews, a genuine secluded mews of 13 houses, again with private gardens (£250,000-£350,000); Chelsea Lodge, corner site with seven four-bedroom houses with a single galleried bedroom (£120,000-£290,000). All these will be ready next Spring, but purchase off-plan now will inevitably show a profit by completion date.

The £12-million Hurlingham Square project is the flagship of this foursome and is the linchpin of the team responsible for the much admired Brompton Park scheme. Turning-over £60 million a year, perhaps the most successful residential development company in London is Ian Rowberry's Rosehaugh partnership, and certainly his most stunning project is Highfields. On a seven-acre wooded site at Highgate, Rosehaugh is building 24 detached houses aimed at the international market, and the international market likes them. A dozen went a year before completion. The rest, at £750,000-£1,250,000 for four-bedroom, all with dressing rooms and en suite bathrooms, are on offer through sole agents Hampsons & Sons (Hampsons is also handling Beaumont Gardens, seven superb houses in Hampstead, from £750,000; and Number One Parchester Gate, a spectacular block of apartments overlooking Kensington Gardens, ready next Spring, from £275,000 to £900,000). Rosehaugh has now made its first acquisition in Docklands, the listed Vogans Mill overlooking St. Saviour's

Dock. Conversion will provide in excess of 65 flats and 5,000 square feet of office space with a £500,000 penthouse atop the site tower.

The dozen of Docklands agents and pioneer of its development is Martin Carleton Smith whose portfolio embraces some of the finest warehouse conversions, such as the Anchor Brewery, Tower Bridge Wharf and Keeper Wharf as well as new riverside terraces and re-sales. Showpiece of the Brewery is the four-bedroom triplex penthouse crowning the Boilerhouse phase—3,000 sq ft of the most dramatic riverside accommodation in London at £1 million. A more modest price range, say £100,000-£300,000, will cover most of the apartments, from studios to three-bedders, in this remarkable urban renewal of eight square miles of waterfront land.

Alec Shobel



Overall internal view of Hurlingham Square, Peterborough Road, Fulham SW6

At Your Service

Rented service flats—residential accommodation with domestic and business services—are long established in London as an alternative to hotels, but a new phenomenon is serviced apartments sold outright. You buy the property and pay on an ad hoc basis for whatever communal housekeeping or commercial facilities you use to facilitate your business and social life.

Such arrangements have found an enthusiastic response from the international community. Director Anthony Ayton recognises the contribution that services have made to the velocity of sales at his Chelsea Cloisters project in Knightsbridge. A rundown residential block only 18 months ago, this has now been dramatically refurbished and when completed will comprise nearly 600 apartments. The first phase of 95 units, selling in the £35,000 (for a studio) to £135,000 (for a two bedroom) range, was reserved within

five days. Says Ayton: "There is no doubt that demand was the result of our concept of offering residents the twin advantages of owning their own apartments yet benefiting from all the services of a major hotel."

"The whole purpose is to cater for the international business man and Chelsea Cloisters represents a superb alternative to hotel accommodation. The exorbitant rates of hotels has led us to offer this option, 'attractive alternative'."

The range of facilities available (for meeting convenience) include office and boardroom, secretarial support, telefax, facsimile and wordprocessing. Domestic services include a computerised letting service, maid service laundry and dry-cleaning and car rental as well as a bureau de change for international travellers. The renowned Zen Chinese Cuisine restaurant is within the complex and a brasserie will be opening later this year.



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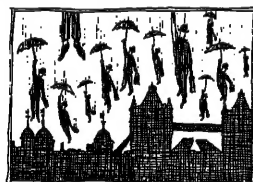
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The London property scene is going through a revolution. Banks, building societies, insurance companies and other institutions have been buying up estate agency chains in order to use their high street outlets as financial centres, selling houses, mortgages, insurance, pensions and investments at the same time. Independent agencies are battling to retain their market share by running their operations with unchallengeable efficiency, nowhere better demonstrated than by Robert Bruce and Brian Lack.

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TRAVEL

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TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Cruise break for singles

■ Royal Caribbean Cruise Line has introduced what is believed to be the cruise industry's lowest fare for single passengers who want double-occupancy cabins to themselves. Under the "Category O" fare, the passenger pays the minimum rate for the cruise plus a surcharge of 15 percent or as little as \$160 extra for an inside cabin on a seven-day sailing. The surcharge increases at peak seasons. Ask travel agents for details.

South Africa's luxury train

■ South Africa's political unrest has not slowed the luxurious Blue Train between Cape Town and Pretoria. With its gold-plated windows, private departure champagne, six-course lunches and lavish accommodations (including a three-room suite with bath and shower), the 14-year-old train is heavily booked year-round. Still, although South African tourist officials are striving to attract foreign travelers, fewer of these are riding the train now. The 1,500-kilometer (930-mile), 26-hour journey, including a stop in Johannesburg, covers almost the breadth of South Africa. Fares range up to about \$675 one-way from Cape Town to Johannesburg.

Field trip to the Andes

■ Why are trees so scarce in alpine regions of the equatorial zone, where other vegetation thrives? This question is the basis for two scientific expeditions to the Venezuelan Andes, Dec. 15-29 and Feb. 2-15, led by John King of the University of California at Davis. Participants will help collect and prepare plant specimens, making forays to altitudes of 9,000 to 11,000 feet (2,745 to 3,343 meters). Good health and stamina are the only requirements. The teams of eight to ten persons each will be housed at a forestry station. The tax-deductible cost, \$985, covers a share of research expenses as well as housing and food; transportation to Caracas is extra. Other trips include studying Mayan ruins in Belize (March 30 through April 12 and April 13-26) and sea lions on Kangaroo Island in South Australia (the departure in 1987). University Research Expeditions Program, Davis, California 95616.

British Columbia's craggy coast



■ Beginning Feb. 19, travelers can visit remote villages along the craggy coastline of British Columbia aboard the renovated tugboat Calcutta. Departing Vancouver on Thursday night on six-day, 1,200-mile cruises out of Vancouver. The Princess can carry a dozen passengers in double staterooms with picture windows. It calls at up to six ports daily, including Bella Bella, Desolation Sound, River Inlet and Klemtu. If time and weather permit, sail on fishing trips may be arranged. Cost: \$895 a person, double occupancy. Outbound through May 13 or \$1,095 April through September. Coast Ferries Ltd., 1400 Kent Avenue East, Vancouver, British Columbia V5P 4N8, Canada.

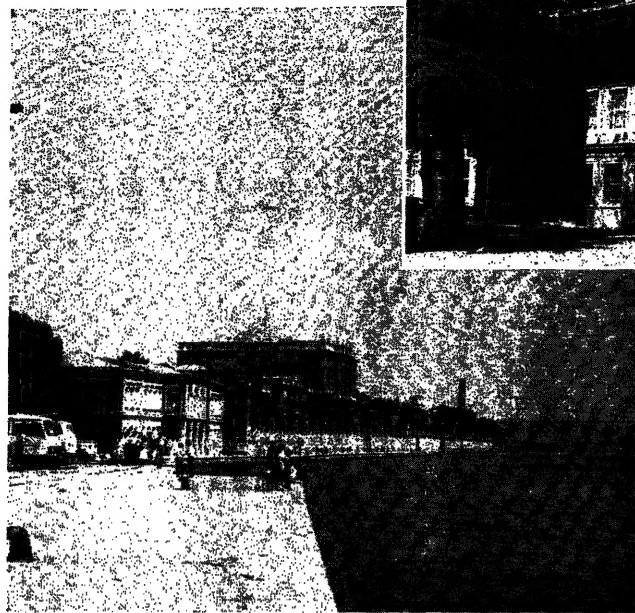
West German Christmas markets

■ Shopping at five of West Germany's most popular Christmas markets — Munich, Augsburg, Nuremberg, Rothenburg and Frankfurt (plus Salzburg, Austria) — highlights a green-tinted year offered in cooperation with Lufthansa German Airlines, departing from Los Angeles on Nov. 26, Dec. 6 and Dec. 13. The markets feature handmade arts and crafts, ornaments and toys. Cost: \$620, double occupancy, plus air fare. DER TOUR, 11933 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90025.

Deluxe dining, Paris-Brussels

■ For the increasing number of business travelers between Paris and Brussels, Wagons-Lits has inaugurated deluxe lunch and dinner services on the four daily non-stop Trans-Europe express trains between the two cities: Brabant, Rubens, Etoile du Nord and Ile de France. A recent menu (at 170 French francs or 1,100 Belgian francs) included scrambled eggs with truffles in foie gras, a choice of rack of lamb or fillet of salmon, an ample array of cheeses and either chocolate cake or fruit tart. A nice touch was the coffee instead of espresso. Menu and decor organized by Paul Benmussa of the Paris restaurant Chez Edgard. Reservations recommended.

Imperial ISTANBUL



Left, the Dolmabahçe Palace on the Bosphorus; top, the Aynalikavak Pavilion; and, above, Sultan Abdul Hamid II.

by Philip Mansel

ISTANBUL — There is no place like Istanbul for imperial splendor. No other city in the world was the capital of a great empire so long. Byzantine emperors ruled what was then Constantinople from A.D. 330 to 1453, when they were conquered by the Ottoman sultans, who ruled until 1922.

Magnificently situated on the Bosphorus Strait, the city has retained its unique aura of fallen empires in part because the Turkish capital was moved in 1923 to Ankara, in Anatolia.

Istanbul's great Byzantine monuments — the Emperor Justinian's church of Ayia Sofia, the city walls and the church of Kariye Djami — are easy to find. It is hard to miss the long residence of the Ottoman sultans, Topkapı Palace, and the magnificent mosques they erected: the Blue Mosque of Ahmed I, the Selimiyeh with the tomb of Suleyman the Magnificent and, most revered of all by Turks, the Fatih Mosque built by Mehmed the Conqueror, the sultan who took Constantinople from the last Byzantine emperor. Their domes and minarets dominate the city's skyline.

Less well-known are the palaces and pavilions erected by the last Ottoman sultans in the 19th century. Built in a style as rich as Turkish delight, they are some of the most extraordinary buildings in Istanbul, more original and appealing than even the castles of King Louis II of Bavaria.

Dolmabahçe, the palace nearest the city, is a white marble vision stretching 600 meters along the west side of the Bosphorus. It was built for Sultan Abdul Medjid (1839-61) by members of the famous Baiter family of architects. The interior is a frenzy of porcelain urns, bronze animals, carpets from the imperial treasury of Istanbul and massive, gilded furniture. It is reputed that 14,000 kilograms (about 30,000 pounds) of gold leaf were used in the decoration and furnishing of Dolmabahçe. There is a red crystal staircase, a translucent pink alabaster bathroom, and a dinner room 36 meters high, surrounded by 56 marble columns. The opulence is a sign of the later Ottoman sultans' resolve to sustain the rank and grandeur of their empire in the golden age of European imperialism.

Visitors can now see more of Dolmabahçe than ever before, in

Continued on page 10

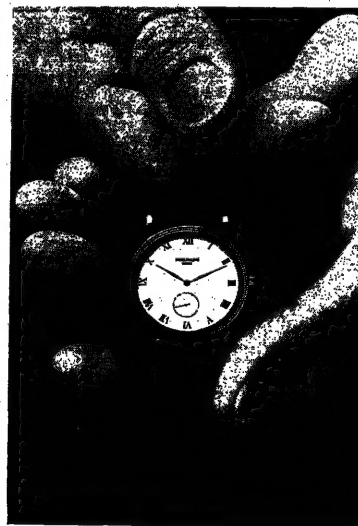
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SHOPPING

Tijuana's Mexican Folk-Art Shop

by Sarah Ferrell

OLD Tijuana hands will remember the Avenida Revolution, the Baja California border city's main tourist drag, as an unlikely mess, largely composed of strip joints and bars and largely populated by child entrepreneurs promoting a wide variety of illicit goods and services. But no more. The city's widely publicized cleanup of a few years ago seems to have stuck, and yet the Avenida Revolution is still colorful — witness the vendors laboring under their enormous globes of multicolored paper flowers and the street photographers who will take your souvenir picture with a burro painted to look like a zebra.

Even in the bad old days, tourists flocked to Tijuana as much to shop (particularly for lasperis in spirits and imported perfumes) as to sin. The bargains remain largely the same today, as does an extraordinary folk art shop that has, for nearly 27 years, been the best in town. If anything, the shop, called Tolan, at 1111 Avenida Revolution (tel: 88-56-574) has improved since its expansion into larger quarters six years ago: it allowed it to display more of its wares.

Tolan's owner, Jesus Perez, was an interior decorator in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, when, on a trip to Los Angeles, he stopped in Tijuana and saw, as he said, "no shops that had the really nice things that we had in Mexico."

He moved north with his wife and two daughters. There are now seven Perez children, all of whom help out in the shop from time to time. Perez (sometimes referred to as "Mc Tolan," to which he answers happily) now makes four to six buying trips a year to



Painted tin bird at Tolan.

all parts of Mexico, from which he brings back high-quality crafts of every kind.

Tolan is across the street from Tijuana's Spanish-Moorish optimism-dream Jai Alai palace, across from which any establishment must perform look modest. One of the windows is filled with papier-mâché animals and birds. A life-size parrot on a perch is \$95, and a nearly life-size reticulated giraffe, its brown spots defined with thin lines of gold, is \$480. The other window displays clothing by well-known Mexican designers. A blue-and-white striped dress in heavy cotton with a yoke heavily embroidered with flowers in subtle blues and golds is \$128.

The doors of the shop are ornamented with cherubs frolicking among grape-laden vines. They were carved by Antonio Galván, an artist from Apaseo d'Alto, a woodcarving

center in the state of Guanajuato, who came to Tijuana in 1971.

On entering the shop, one is immediately surrounded by Galván's carvings. The most prominent of these are such free-standing statues as a six-foot St. Francis holding a bird, which costs \$600, or a smaller St. Helen with the Holy Cross for \$200. Galván is fond of angels, mermaids and flowers. Consider an enormous chest decorated with bearded angels and a cart filled with fruit for \$720, or a smaller piece, carved with mermaids, tritons and a sea monster, which cost \$310.

Yet the furniture pieces beside the mahogany doors that are propped along the walls. One may rarely consider buying a door as a souvenir, but these are worthy of designing a house around. One door has four panels, each enclosing a legendary figure; three are tritons, one a mermaid. A door with a single panel, set within an arched frame, overflows with cherubs and grapevines. Another has, on its two upper panels, mirror images of a hero and a smaller bird. The two lower panels contain an enormous blooming pebula and a rose visited by a butterfly. These are all big, substantial, muscular images — even, or perhaps especially, the rose. All the doors are 36½ by 80 inches (92 by 203 centimeters). Each costs \$600.

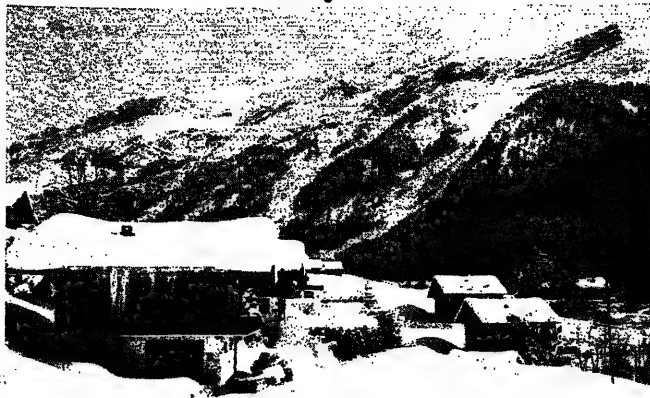
Galván will also fill special orders. Tolan is open from 10 to 6 Monday to Saturday, and from 11 to 5 on Sunday. Prices are quoted in dollars, and the staff speaks English. Tolan does have a flaw: The store does not ship to the United States. If you plan to buy a door or a chest, hire a van in San Diego, and stop at the border for Mexican auto insurance.

1986 The New York Times

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TRAVEL

Down Snowy Pastures



The village of Les Diablerets in winter

The Joys and Risks of Summer Skiing

by Linda Hales

COL DU PILION, Switzerland — Going to the mountains tends to be a seasonal affair. Skiers go from December to April, when deep snow blankets the peaks and valleys; hikers take over from spring to autumn, when Alpine meadows bloom with wildflowers, blueberries are ripe and the sound of cowbells beckons. But in a few select places, where the snow lasts year round, the best of both adventures can be found in summer.

One place among them is the glacier of Les Diablerets, named for the highest peak in the Vaud Alps, and mecca for those who develop, as we did, a sudden inclination to ski on a hot, sunny day in August.

Our journey began at Col du Pilon, which at 1,546 meters (5,072 feet), is the highest point on the pass between the village of Les Diablerets. The glacier can also be reached by starting at Reusch, the next station along the pass. From either place, gondolas start a branch-stopping climb to the 3,000-meter summit, rising first over green pastures, then skirting the rock walls by mere inches and finally gliding silently for a mile (1.6 kilometers) across a vast icy into which the faint-hearted should not gaze. Courage pays off at the top.

The glacier extends for an immense snowy pasture for more than 2,000 meters, its farthest edge defined by a massive and strange rock tower known in legend as the Devil's Stilette. The glacier, according to lore, once was a field of flowers, hence its proper name, the Glacier of Transfiguration.

After a fresh snow, the glacier is glistening white, but the surface can turn gray or even red after the Föhn, a wind that blows from the south depositing a fine layer of sand from the Sahara.

Depending on snow conditions, the passage is mostly skiable, and on an unskidable day, two of the glacier's three ski lifts can be seen and skiers, little more than dark specks on the white surface, can be watched from the deck of the summit restaurant. Beyond, to the southeast is the Matterhorn, to the west, Mont Blanc.

In summer months, especially July, more than 700 skiers a day can rise to the challenge, which has more to do with the altitude than with the difficulty of the gently sloping terrain. At 3,000 meters, physical exertion takes a definite toll on those unaccustomed to this air. All else being equal, downhill skiers will fare better than those doing cross-country.

This year in August, the Swiss cross-country ski team was training at Les Diablerets, only because this glacier was one of the few in Europe that remained skiable after an unusually dry and hot summer, and even then, as we found, it was just barely so.

Weather, which is never without its eccentricities in the mountains, can play havoc with a would-be skier's plans. This summer, there was less snow than usual and some lifts on the glacier were saved from closure only by a heavy late-August snowfall. We made several attempts to go to the top that month only to be delayed by wind, clouds, and, at almost to the valley floor. When we did go, the temperature at the summit was a brisk minus 6 Celsius (21 degrees Fahrenheit), while it was warm enough to swim far below.

Tourism officials bemoan the fact that the gondolas run too few days a year because of difficult conditions, chiefly high winds. Winds at 70 kilometers an hour ground the third stage of the gondola, a decision with which few who have swung gently over the Glacier du Pilon going up would quarrel. A "wind alert" is posted at the top to inform those seeking to descend. Storms have the same effect, although they are said to pass quickly at the summit, and one need not worry about being stranded for the night.

There is also, as on any glacier, the problem of crevasses, which in August were large enough to swallow snow-grooming equipment. They are more prevalent after warming periods, and skiers are advised to remain on groomed trails to avoid them. We found the weathering spirit as we ascended, we heard unceremonious cracks and groans signaling that the ice was shifting beneath the surface. Although the Swiss ski team had forged a trail of 9 kilometers in the sun hours before we arrived, we managed only a thousand meters completely unscathed in clouds before turning around. We were, however, the only skiers on the glacier, an experience to be treasured by anyone who has suffered the crowds and lift lines on most slopes in February.

In any event, summer glacier skiing is an early morning pursuit. Winds are generally

milder, and even on colder days, the sun at high altitudes will turn crisp, snowy fallen snow to mush by afternoon. At Diablerets, we also found that clouds regularly covered both the glacier and the distant scenic peaks in the afternoon, though mornings had been perfectly clear.

The best procedure for those wanting to ski is to rise with the sun and check the sky. If the day dawns clear, call the nearest gondola station to be sure the lifts are operating. The weather in the valley can differ significantly and is not a reliable guide. Take the first lift up and ski until lunch.

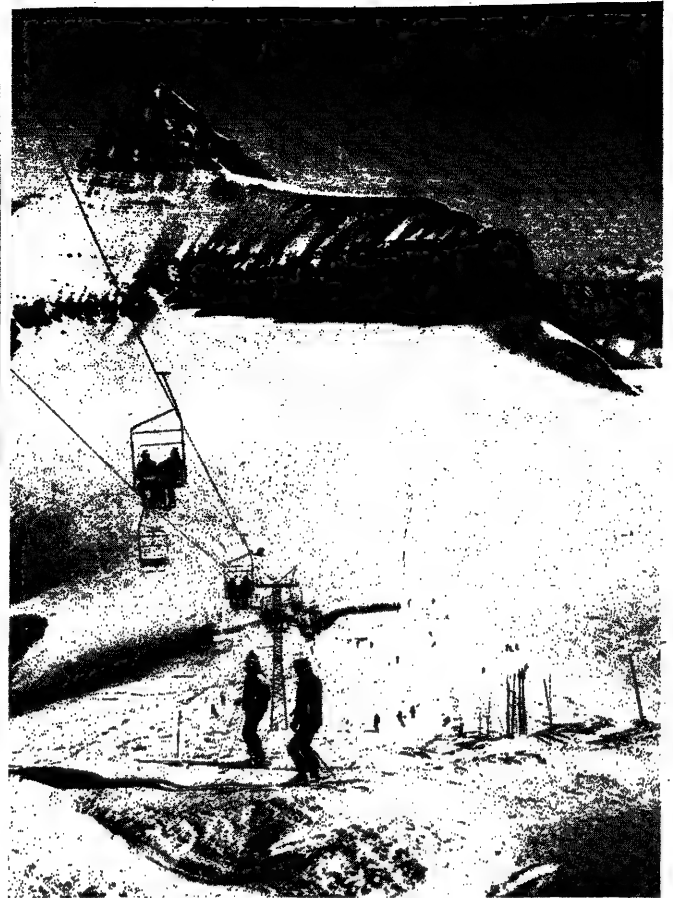
The summit restaurant is semi-cafeteria style, with hot dishes ranging from chops to regional sausages such as Schibibing cooked to order. There is a selection of Swiss wines as well as pocket-size bottles of stronger spirits to ward off the cold.

The lifts open at about 8 A.M., depending on the calendar, they may close for an hour during the middle of the day. Lifts on the glacier itself stop at about 3 P.M. The last ride down is between 4:20 P.M. and 5 P.M.

For cross-country, one can see all the way to Gstaad, a journey of nearly an hour by car. Tones of the glacier also can be made by more bus, which departs at regular intervals from the bottom of the first glacier chairlift.

Ski equipment can be rented at the summit from Inter-Montes, headed by ski instructor and whose husband, Fernand, directs the area's Swiss Ski School and is a mountain guide. Mr. Moillon keeps a large supply of parkas, hats, gloves, snow boots and sunglasses for those who arrive ill-prepared for the snow or a change in the weather.

Descending the mountain can be done in two official ways. Either take the lift down, ignoring the sign at the exit warning that you are about to undertake a dangerous trip, at your own risk. Or, in summer, you can descend on foot, a journey said to take only two to three hours.



Chair-lift on the glacier of Les Diablerets

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A Legendary Village, True to its Past

by George Gudauskas

LES DIABLERETS, Switzerland — In the valley of Ormont in the Swiss Alps people still tell the tale of a shepherd who lured a woman and refused to help her, causing a vast meadow of flowers to turn to ice.

On that broad expanse of ice now known as a glacier, devils played long ago, peering up to the peak called Les Diablerets. The sound of music disappeared back then, legend has it, because the shepherds could no longer grace their cows with what had become a "field of death," or a "crossroads of hell."

It has been more than two centuries since the evil creatures of the mountains were last supposedly seen — before and during killing epidemics of 1714 and 1749. Nowadays, only the imps of the mountain remain — playful imps at that, the kind upon which a town can base its name and its image.

Les Diablerets, the community nesting below the summit of the legendary mountain, exists in the present, but it hasn't forgotten its past. It prides itself on its tradition and most of all boasts of steadfastly remaining "a real mountain village," preserved through more than 700 years of official history by the very peaks that confine it. Confined Les Diablerets has been for all but the last 126 years, on off from the outside by a lack of communication or good roads.

It was only in 1865 that the road snaking its way up the valley from Aigle reached the village. Fourteen years later a pass was cut to link Les Diablerets and Gstaad to the east. Electricity came at the turn of the century,

followed by a rail line in 1914, when the community was as agricultural as it would be for the next quarter century.

But, as years passed and contact with the outside world grew, the community increasingly turned away from farming, and tourism grew steadily from the time when English visitors had to convince reluctant Swiss to guide them into the mountains so the foreigners could convert in the snow. Francine Perren, a self-styled historian who was born in Les Diablerets, recalls American soldiers skidding recklessly down the mountains and complaining about being too far from the battlefields of World War II.

These days, tourism, heavily accented by winter sport, is considered the second pillar of the local economy, although a visitor also will find plenty to do year-round. Tennis, swimming, horseback riding and hiking are among three-season activities. But there is a distinct lack of what most tourist-oriented mountain villages offer too often: glitz.

As may be expected from a community that prides itself on having preserved its "mountain cachet," there are traditional chalets and mountain meadows.

Les Diablerets retains its charm just because it lacks what nearby international resorts like Gstaad and Villars provide so well. On the main street a visitor will scratch his chin for trendy boutiques offering designer garb. Nor will the visitor find restaurants specializing in haute cuisine. There are no high-end condominiums. On the main thoroughfare are the train station, a couple of gasolene stops, a few small but decent restaurants, and of course the butcher, baker, grocer and other merchants.

Sidewalks hardly exist, possibly because they seem unneeded. Very often, someone will pause to study what appears to be a street marker, only to learn it is a sign pointing the way to numerous hiking trails.

Jean-François Moillon, the elected head of the commune whose own family has been in Les Diablerets for 500 years, describes the townpeople as modest, or conservative, especially when it comes to money matters. They've learned the hard way, he said. Always poor, the people of the valley were swung when, after a bank came to town in 1925, they borrowed heavily and lost almost everything in the Great Depression.

The financial calamity "nearly killed the town," Moillon said. "Families were divided." That experience marked the townspeople enough so that they approach development cautiously, he said. Rapid development "isn't in their mentality."

Some modernization will take place over the next five years, he added, as rail and road links are upgraded, probably to take advantage of the possibility that Les Diablerets will be among the Swiss towns used for the 1996 winter Olympics.

That possibility could bring with it a new building for news media use and another ski lift. But, even these small additions would change Les Diablerets little, Moillon said. Asked if the charming village in the legendary mountains could be expected to be the same in 10 years' time, Moillon said confidently, "Certainly."

George Gudauskas is a Paris-based journalist.

Stock Index

NYSE	3,214.14	Down 34.73
AMEX	1,014.14	Down 14.73
NASDAQ	1,014.14	Down 14.73
NYSE	3,214.14	Down 34.73
AMEX	1,014.14	Down 14.73
NASDAQ	1,014.14	Down 14.73

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1986

TECHNOLOGY

'Big Bang' or Bust: Firms Worry Over System Failure

By JOHN KORTY

LONDON — Securities houses have spent fortunes on technology for the "Big Bang," the deregulation of London's financial markets that will launch securities trading firmly into the computer-driven dealing. But only a month before deregulation takes force, there is still nervousness as to whether the technology will work.

A single computer breakdown could mean the loss of millions of pounds, and such failures might endanger a company's reputation. Few companies are saying their systems are foolproof and some financial sources say there could be chaos initially.

"If our systems went down for a long time, it would kill us," said David Bailey of Phillips & Drew.

The players in the new market include powerful alliances of British or foreign banks with merchant banks, jobbers and brokers. These alliances started taking shape after the exchange and British government agreed three years ago to abolish fixed commissions and the jobber monopoly on commission and making markets.

Securities firms have invested as much as £20 million (\$42 million) each on new technology, vital to their ability to compete and handle transactions efficiently, according to the firms and financial analysts.

At the heart of the technological change is SEAO, or stock exchange automated quotations, an automated system for quotation of share prices, and Talisman, a computerized system for settling transactions that started operating in 1979 but has had to be redeveloped for the new market.

Patrick Mitford-Stade, chairman of the London Stock Exchange's projects committee, said he was confident that SEAO and Talisman would be performing satisfactorily. But he did not rule out the possibility that flaws in stock exchange equipment could delay the Big Bang from its starting date of Oct. 27.

"A lot of systems have to be knitted together. It only takes a failure in one area to affect the data," he said.

During rigorous testing this month, SEAO was found to have some problems, including a recovery fault, which meant that when one computer failed it knocked out others, sources close to the stock exchange said. But this fault was corrected last week and SEAO now needs only testing and further testing, they said.

"It's the sort of thing that gives you grey hairs," one source said. "I think we'll get it sorted out."

All trades will have to be reported through SEAO. Financial sources said it remained to be seen whether SEAO could cope with the volume of trading likely when a major news item or economic indicator comes out.

"SEAO is a new system. It will be a miracle if nothing goes wrong," a source said. "There is going to be chaos at least during the first six months."

To meet new requirements for reporting and settling business, securities firms have installed equipment linking with SEAO and Talisman. Some have taken London Stock Exchange equipment, others have chosen U.S. technology, such as the Colt system, which has been modified for the British market, and still others have developed their own technology.

The changes have occurred in a shorter period and on a greater scale than those after U.S. deregulation in 1975.

"It's like the difference between World War I and World War II," said Chase Manhattan Securities' managing director and vice president, Tony Ciano.

Probably the simplest solution has been to take stock exchange equipment for trading and a computer bureau, a system operated by an agency, for settlement.

But these systems have not met everyone's demands.

Phillips & Drew has taken the view to develop its own systems so that it could have charts and other analytic tools tailor-made. Mr. Bailey said, Chase also developed its own systems, feeling it could

See BIG BANG, Page 17

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Australian dollar	1.48	Up 0.01
Belgian franc	36.45	Down 0.05
British pound	1.58	Down 0.02
Canadian dollar	0.75	Down 0.01
Deutsche mark	2.36	Down 0.01
French franc	6.55	Down 0.01
Italian lira	1,360	Down 10
Japanese yen	160	Down 10
Netherlands guilder	3.60	Down 0.01
New Zealand dollar	0.45	Down 0.01
Portuguese escudo	200	Down 10
Spanish peseta	166.64	Down 10
Swiss franc	1.53	Down 0.01
Swedish krona	8.46	Down 0.01
West German mark	2.36	Down 0.01
Yen	160	Down 10

Interest Rates

Rate	Change
3-month T-bill	7.50%
6-month T-bill	7.50%
1-year T-bill	7.50%
3-month Treasury note	8.00%
6-month Treasury note	8.00%
1-year Treasury note	8.00%
3-month corporate bond	8.50%
6-month corporate bond	8.50%
1-year corporate bond	8.50%

Key Money Rates

Rate	Change
3-month T-bill	7.50%
6-month T-bill	7.50%
1-year T-bill	7.50%
3-month Treasury note	8.00%
6-month Treasury note	8.00%
1-year Treasury note	8.00%
3-month corporate bond	8.50%
6-month corporate bond	8.50%
1-year corporate bond	8.50%

Asian Dollar Deposits

Rate	Change
3-month T-bill	7.50%
6-month T-bill	7.50%
1-year T-bill	7.50%
3-month Treasury note	8.00%
6-month Treasury note	8.00%
1-year Treasury note	8.00%
3-month corporate bond	8.50%
6-month corporate bond	8.50%
1-year corporate bond	8.50%

U.S. Money Market Funds

Rate	Change
3-month T-bill	7.50%
6-month T-bill	7.50%
1-year T-bill	7.50%
3-month Treasury note	8.00%
6-month Treasury note	8.00%
1-year Treasury note	8.00%
3-month corporate bond	8.50%
6-month corporate bond	8.50%
1-year corporate bond	8.50%

Gold

Rate	Change
3-month T-bill	7.50%
6-month T-bill	7.50%
1-year T-bill	7.50%
3-month Treasury note	8.00%
6-month Treasury note	8.00%
1-year Treasury note	8.00%
3-month corporate bond	8.50%
6-month corporate bond	8.50%
1-year corporate bond	8.50%

Agnelli Plans Bid For Alfa

Fiat Proposal To Follow Ford's

By Peter Behr

TURN — Giovanni Agnelli, the chairman of Fiat SpA, fresh from arranging the \$3-billion sale of Lancia's interest in Fiat, has confirmed that his company will make an offer to rescue the government-owned Alfa Romeo SpA.

Mr. Agnelli told the Wall Street Journal-Europe yesterday that Fiat would make a counterproposal for Alfa Romeo after Ford Motor Co., which has been negotiating with Alfa, makes a formal offer.

"We will wait for the Ford proposal to be announced, then we will surely come out with a Fiat proposal," he said.

A Fiat spokesman said the company's proposal would be in the form of a joint venture rather than an outright purchase of Alfa.

Fiat already has said it was holding talks with Chrysler Corp. about a possible collaboration in their auto parts businesses. Mr. Agnelli said, "We're surely going to see Mr. Lacocca when he comes to Italy next week," a reference to Chrysler's chairman, Lee A. Lacocca.

Lycia sold its 15.19-percent share in Fiat to the Agnelli family holding company and two banks, Mediobanca SpA and Deutsche Bank AG, for about \$3 billion, Mr. Agnelli said.

At a separate interview with the West German daily Die Welt, Mr. Agnelli was quoted as saying that the offer of Lycia would make it easier for Fiat to seek U.S. contracts, especially in areas such as the Strategic Defense Initiative.

"These are high-tech areas in which the defense program is changing in Fiat to the Agnelli family holding company and two banks, Mediobanca SpA and Deutsche Bank AG, for about \$3 billion, Mr. Agnelli said.

Mr. Agnelli said that his family's holding company, Istituto Finanziario, had been involved in the Italian operations of Fiat since 1960.



Trading on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

Impact of Levine Case: A Paradox

By Peter Behr

WASHINGTON — The Dennis B. Levine scandal that erupted on Wall Street four months ago has become a kind of paradox.

By most accounts, the U.S. government's biggest insider-trading investigation has had a traumatic impact on the community of investment bankers and merger lawyers to which Mr. Levine and his cohorts once belonged.

"We believe this is an extraordinary period, an example of classic deterrence at work," said Harold Wilson, chief of the criminal division for the U.S. Attorney's Office in Manhattan.

Mr. Levine pleaded guilty in June to four counts of securities fraud, perjury and tax evasion. He also signed a consent order settling a civil suit brought by the Securities and Exchange Commission, agreeing to forfeit \$11.5 million in fees.

Mr. Levine pleaded guilty in June to four counts of securities fraud, perjury and tax evasion. He also signed a consent order settling a civil suit brought by the Securities and Exchange Commission, agreeing to forfeit \$11.5 million in fees.

But despite the force of the shock, there has not been any real evidence of change in the stock market activity surrounding the corporate takeovers and mergers that have occurred since the Levine case broke open last May.

It is an earthquake without noticeable tremors.

To some experts, the clearest evidence of insider trading is a rise in a company's stock price just before a public announce-



Dennis B. Levine

ment of a merger or takeover. Because of the secrecy surrounding such plans, a rise in stock prices before a public announcement may reveal that an inside trader has leaked, buying the stock before the merger news causes its price to soar.

A classic example of such a run-up occurred in the stock of RCA Corp. just before General Electric Co. announced its \$6.4-billion purchase offer for RCA last December.

On the weekend of Dec. 6 through 8, the secret negotiations between the two companies apparently sprang a leak. On Monday, Dec. 9, RCA's stock took off, rising from a low of \$48.75 that day to \$63.50 on Wednesday.

That Wednesday evening, GE announced it would pay \$66.50 a share in cash for RCA's shares, locking in a tremendous windfall for traders who guessed — or knew — that GE's offer was in the works and had bought RCA before the announcement.

The SEC has found two leaks in the RCA case thus far, one by a midlevel GE employee who learned of the plan and purchased RCA securities, and the other by a young analyst at GE's investment banking firm whose father and grandfather bought RCA stock based on a tip from the analyst.

The SEC estimated \$4.4 million in penalties and forfeited profits from the traders in these two instances. But the cases account for only a small part of the buying of RCA stock before the announcement.

Logic suggests that if the government's assault on insider trading has had a chilling effect on uppers and tippees, there should be a noticeable drop in the price run-up in mergers and takeovers since the Levine case came to light.

No detailed analysis of that question is available yet, but an examination of the dozen biggest mergers and takeovers since May shows that the run-up pattern continues.

"I haven't noticed any changes," said Walter Jurk, president of Quality Services Inc., a Santa Barbara, California, publisher of newsletters and magazines. "The fact is, stocks

See LEVINE, Page 17

France to Sell 11% of Elf in Public Offering

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French government said Thursday that it would put 10.8 million shares, or 11 percent, of the oil company Elf Aquitaine on the market in a public offering Friday.

Finance Minister Edouard Balladur fixed a price of 305 francs (\$45.50) a share after the government's committee on denationalization had recommended a price of "not less than 300 francs a share."

The total value of the offering would be 3.284 billion francs. Elf shares closed Wednesday on the Paris Bourse at 339 francs.

In a second operation, also to start Friday, Elf will launch on the international market a bond issue with warrants entitling holders to subscribe to shares. This will increase its capital by about 5 percent from 1 billion francs.

The government holds 67 percent of the oil group's capital through its ERAP holding company. After the share sale and the issue of bonds, the government's stake will decrease to slightly more than 50 percent.

France eventually aims to denationalize Elf Aquitaine completely, but government approval will be required before any investor can increase his share to more than 10 percent over a period of five years.

The government will reserve some of the offering for employees of the group, who will receive a 10-percent discount, the ministry said.

France's denationalization program stretches over five years. The first three companies to be returned to the private sector this year are the glassmaker Cte de Saint-Gobain, the insurance group Assurances Gnrles de France, and the banking group Cie Financire de Paris.

Initial market reaction to Thursday's announcement was that the sale price was a bit low. Market sources said they had expected a price of 325 to 330 francs.

Elf Aquitaine is one of France's largest industrial groups, with revenue last year of 180.7 billion francs and consolidated group net profit of 5.3 billion francs. It is active in

nearly 80 countries and produces oil and gas in 15 of them.

Like other oil companies, Elf's profits have been hit by the declining dollar and the slump in oil prices in late 1985 and in 1986.

Elf said it planned to use funds raised through its capital increase for acquisitions in various sectors.

Trading in Elf shares was suspended Thursday on the Bourse before the Finance Ministry's announcement.

An official of the stockbroker's association said the suspension was likely to remain in effect for several days, and possibly longer, while the tender offer is processed.

(Reuters, AFP)

Swiss Sentenced In Collapse of Soviet Bank

The Associated Press

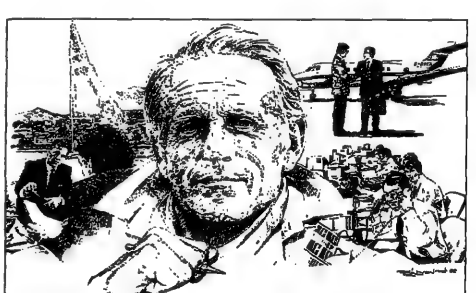
ZURICH — The former chief dealer of the Soviet Union's main gold-trading outlet in the West received an 18-month suspended jail sentence Thursday for massive speculation that led to the bank's collapse last year.

Werner Fetscher, 38, had pleaded guilty Sept. 18 to charges that he was responsible for speculative losses of 761.5 million Swiss francs (\$460 million) that forced the liquidation of Wobholz Handelsbank.

Mr. Fetscher, a Swiss, also was charged with repeated falsification and suppression of documents and violations of Swiss banking law.

All parties testified that Mr. Fetscher had not benefited from the speculation and that no Wobholz clients were hurt by the losses, among the largest by any bank in Switzerland.

The Soviet government took over the deficit, and Wobholz reopened last year as a branch of the Soviet foreign trade bank.



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Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the automatic price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12:00 PM High Low Stock Chg. Yld. P/E Div. Div. Yield

(Continued)

12:00 PM	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	P/E	Div.	Div. Yield
12:00 PM	120.00	119.50	IBM	+0.50	4.5	12.0	2.00	4.5%
12:00 PM	118.00	117.50	AT&T	+0.50	5.5	15.0	1.50	5.5%
12:00 PM	115.00	114.50	GE	+0.50	6.5	18.0	1.00	6.5%
12:00 PM	112.00	111.50	Westinghouse	+0.50	7.5	20.0	0.80	7.5%
12:00 PM	110.00	109.50	General Electric	+0.50	8.5	22.0	0.70	8.5%
12:00 PM	108.00	107.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	9.5	24.0	0.60	9.5%
12:00 PM	106.00	105.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	10.5	26.0	0.50	10.5%
12:00 PM	104.00	103.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	11.5	28.0	0.40	11.5%
12:00 PM	102.00	101.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	12.5	30.0	0.30	12.5%
12:00 PM	100.00	99.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	13.5	32.0	0.20	13.5%

12:00 PM	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	P/E	Div.	Div. Yield
12:00 PM	98.00	97.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	14.5	34.0	0.10	14.5%
12:00 PM	96.00	95.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	15.5	36.0	0.05	15.5%
12:00 PM	94.00	93.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	16.5	38.0	0.02	16.5%
12:00 PM	92.00	91.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	17.5	40.0	0.01	17.5%
12:00 PM	90.00	89.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	18.5	42.0	0.00	18.5%
12:00 PM	88.00	87.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	19.5	44.0	0.00	19.5%
12:00 PM	86.00	85.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	20.5	46.0	0.00	20.5%
12:00 PM	84.00	83.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	21.5	48.0	0.00	21.5%
12:00 PM	82.00	81.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	22.5	50.0	0.00	22.5%

12:00 PM	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	P/E	Div.	Div. Yield
12:00 PM	80.00	79.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	23.5	52.0	0.00	23.5%
12:00 PM	78.00	77.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	24.5	54.0	0.00	24.5%
12:00 PM	76.00	75.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	25.5	56.0	0.00	25.5%
12:00 PM	74.00	73.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	26.5	58.0	0.00	26.5%
12:00 PM	72.00	71.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	27.5	60.0	0.00	27.5%
12:00 PM	70.00	69.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	28.5	62.0	0.00	28.5%
12:00 PM	68.00	67.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	29.5	64.0	0.00	29.5%
12:00 PM	66.00	65.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	30.5	66.0	0.00	30.5%
12:00 PM	64.00	63.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	31.5	68.0	0.00	31.5%
12:00 PM	62.00	61.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	32.5	70.0	0.00	32.5%

12:00 PM	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	P/E	Div.	Div. Yield
12:00 PM	60.00	59.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	33.5	72.0	0.00	33.5%
12:00 PM	58.00	57.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	34.5	74.0	0.00	34.5%
12:00 PM	56.00	55.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	35.5	76.0	0.00	35.5%
12:00 PM	54.00	53.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	36.5	78.0	0.00	36.5%
12:00 PM	52.00	51.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	37.5	80.0	0.00	37.5%
12:00 PM	50.00	49.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	38.5	82.0	0.00	38.5%
12:00 PM	48.00	47.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	39.5	84.0	0.00	39.5%
12:00 PM	46.00	45.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	40.5	86.0	0.00	40.5%
12:00 PM	44.00	43.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	41.5	88.0	0.00	41.5%
12:00 PM	42.00	41.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	42.5	90.0	0.00	42.5%

12:00 PM	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	P/E	Div.	Div. Yield
12:00 PM	40.00	39.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	43.5	92.0	0.00	43.5%
12:00 PM	38.00	37.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	44.5	94.0	0.00	44.5%
12:00 PM	36.00	35.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	45.5	96.0	0.00	45.5%
12:00 PM	34.00	33.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	46.5	98.0	0.00	46.5%
12:00 PM	32.00	31.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	47.5	100.0	0.00	47.5%
12:00 PM	30.00	29.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	48.5	102.0	0.00	48.5%
12:00 PM	28.00	27.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	49.5	104.0	0.00	49.5%
12:00 PM	26.00	25.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	50.5	106.0	0.00	50.5%
12:00 PM	24.00	23.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	51.5	108.0	0.00	51.5%
12:00 PM	22.00	21.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	52.5	110.0	0.00	52.5%

12:00 PM	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	P/E	Div.	Div. Yield
12:00 PM	20.00	19.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	53.5	112.0	0.00	53.5%
12:00 PM	18.00	17.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	54.5	114.0	0.00	54.5%
12:00 PM	16.00	15.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	55.5	116.0	0.00	55.5%
12:00 PM	14.00	13.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	56.5	118.0	0.00	56.5%
12:00 PM	12.00	11.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	57.5	120.0	0.00	57.5%
12:00 PM	10.00	9.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	58.5	122.0	0.00	58.5%
12:00 PM	8.00	7.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	59.5	124.0	0.00	59.5%
12:00 PM	6.00	5.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	60.5	126.0	0.00	60.5%
12:00 PM	4.00	3.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	61.5	128.0	0.00	61.5%
12:00 PM	2.00	1.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	62.5	130.0	0.00	62.5%

12:00 PM	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	P/E	Div.	Div. Yield
12:00 PM	1.00	0.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	63.5	132.0	0.00	63.5%
12:00 PM	0.50	0.00	Rockwell International	+0.50	64.5	134.0	0.00	64.5%
12:00 PM	0.00	0.00	Rockwell International	+0.50	65.5	136.0	0.00	65.5%
12:00 PM	0.00	0.00	Rockwell International	+0.50	66.5	138.0	0.00	66.5%
12:00 PM	0.00	0.00	Rockwell International	+0.50	67.5	140.0	0.00	67.5%
12:00 PM	0.00	0.00	Rockwell International	+0.50	68.5	142.0	0.00	68.5%
12:00 PM	0.00	0.00	Rockwell International	+0.50	69.5	144.0	0.00	69.5%
12:00 PM	0.00	0.00	Rockwell International	+0.50	70.5	146.0	0.00	70.5%
12:00 PM	0.00	0.00	Rockwell International	+0.50	71.5	148.0	0.00	71.5%
12:00 PM	0.00	0.00	Rockwell International	+0.50	72.5	150.0	0.00	72.5%

12:00 PM	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	P/E	Div.	Div. Yield
12:00 PM	70.00	69.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	73.5	152.0	0.00	73.5%
12:00 PM	68.00	67.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	74.5	154.0	0.00	74.5%
12:00 PM	66.00	65.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	75.5	156.0	0.00	75.5%
12:00 PM	64.00	63.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	76.5	158.0	0.00	76.5%
12:00 PM	62.00	61.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	77.5	160.0	0.00	77.5%
12:00 PM	60.00	59.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	78.5	162.0	0.00	78.5%
12:00 PM	58.00	57.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	79.5	164.0	0.00	79.5%
12:00 PM	56.00	55.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	80.5	166.0	0.00	80.5%
12:00 PM	54.00	53.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	81.5	168.0	0.00	81.5%
12:00 PM	52.00	51.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	82.5	170.0	0.00	82.5%

12:00 PM	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	P/E	Div.	Div. Yield
12:00 PM	50.00	49.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	83.5	172.0	0.00	83.5%
12:00 PM	48.00	47.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	84.5	174.0	0.00	84.5%
12:00 PM	46.00	45.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	85.5	176.0	0.00	85.5%
12:00 PM	44.00	43.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	86.5	178.0	0.00	86.5%
12:00 PM	42.00	41.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	87.5	180.0	0.00	87.5%
12:00 PM	40.00	39.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	88.5	182.0	0.00	88.5%
12:00 PM	38.00	37.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	89.5	184.0	0.00	89.5%
12:00 PM	36.00	35.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	90.5	186.0	0.00	90.5%
12:00 PM	34.00	33.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	91.5	188.0	0.00	91.5%
12:00 PM	32.00	31.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	92.5	190.0	0.00	92.5%

12:00 PM	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	P/E	Div.	Div. Yield
12:00 PM	30.00	29.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	93.5	192.0	0.00	93.5%
12:00 PM	28.00	27.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	94.5	194.0	0.00	94.5%
12:00 PM	26.00	25.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	95.5	196.0	0.00	95.5%
12:00 PM	24.00	23.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	96.5	198.0	0.00	96.5%
12:00 PM	22.00	21.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	97.5	200.0	0.00	97.5%
12:00 PM	20.00	19.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	98.5	202.0	0.00	98.5%
12:00 PM	18.00	17.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	99.5	204.0	0.00	99.5%
12:00 PM	16.00	15.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	100.5	206.0	0.00	100.5%
12:00 PM	14.00	13.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	101.5	208.0	0.00	101.5%
12:00 PM	12.00	11.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	102.5	210.0	0.00	102.5%

12:00 PM	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	P/E	Div.	Div. Yield
12:00 PM	10.00	9.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	103.5	212.0	0.00	103.5%
12:00 PM	8.00	7.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	104.5	214.0	0.00	104.5%
12:00 PM	6.00	5.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	105.5	216.0	0.00	105.5%
12:00 PM	4.00	3.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	106.5	218.0	0.00	106.5%
12:00 PM	2.00	1.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	107.5	220.0	0.00	107.5%
12:00 PM	0.50	0.00	Rockwell International	+0.50	108.5	222.0	0.00	108.5%
12:00 PM	0.00	0.00	Rockwell International	+0.50	109.5	224.0	0.00	109.5%
12:00 PM	0.00	0.00	Rockwell International	+0.50	110.5	226.0	0.00	110.5%
12:00 PM	0.00	0.00	Rockwell International	+0.50	111.5	228.0	0.00	111.5%
12:00 PM	0.00	0.00	Rockwell International	+0.50	112.5	230.0	0.00	112.5%

12:00 PM	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	P/E	Div.	Div. Yield
12:00 PM	110.00	109.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	113.5	232.0	0.00	113.5%
12:00 PM	108.00	107.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	114.5	234.0	0.00	114.5%
12:00 PM	106.00	105.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	115.5	236.0	0.00	115.5%
12:00 PM	104.00	103.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	116.5	238.0	0.00	116.5%
12:00 PM	102.00	101.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	117.5	240.0	0.00	117.5%
12:00 PM	100.00	99.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	118.5	242.0	0.00	118.5%
12:00 PM	98.00	97.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	119.5	244.0	0.00	119.5%
12:00 PM	96.00	95.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	120.5	246.0	0.00	120.5%
12:00 PM	94.00	93.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	121.5	248.0	0.00	121.5%
12:00 PM	92.00	91.50	Rockwell International	+0.50	122.5	250.0	0.00	122.5%

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

State	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.	Lib.	Cons.	Other	Total
Ala.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Ark.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Cal.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Col.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Conn.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Del.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Fla.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Ga.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Idaho	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Ill.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Ind.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Iowa	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Kan.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Kent.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
La.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Maine	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Maryl.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Mass.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Mich.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Minn.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Miss.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Mo.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Mont.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Nebr.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Nev.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
N.H.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
N.J.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
N.M.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
N.Y.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Ohio	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Ore.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Penn.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
R.I.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
S.C.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
S.D.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Tenn.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Texas	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Vt.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Wash.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
W. Va.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Wis.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
Wyo.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100
D.C.	59	39	2	0	0	0	100

Judge Rejects Challenge To Makeup of Fed Panel

Reserve

WASHINGTON — A federal judge on Thursday dismissed a lawsuit challenging the makeup of the Federal Reserve Board's policy setting Federal Open Market Committee.

The challenge had been filed by Senator John Melcher, a Montana Democrat.

Mr. Melcher's suit had argued that the panel's makeup was unconstitutional because 5 of its 12 members are not appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate.

While the 12 are governors of the Federal Reserve Board, appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate, the remaining 5 are chosen from among the 12 presidents of regional Federal banks, and are appointed by officials of those banks.

U.S. District Judge Harold Greene ruled that the appointment of the regional Federal bank presidents to the committee did not violate the constitutional separation-of-powers doctrine.

A spokesman for Mr. Melcher said the senator had not yet decided on an appeal.

AP Wire

WASHINGTON — A federal judge on Thursday dismissed a lawsuit challenging the Federal Reserve Board's policy of appointing Federal Open Market Committee members.

The challenge had been filed by Senator John Melcher, a Montana Democrat.

Mr. Melcher's Federal suit argued that the president's selection was unconstitutional because 5 of its 12 members are not appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate.

While 7 of the 12 are governors of the Federal Reserve Banks, the president can appoint and confirm by the Senate, the remaining 5 are chosen from among the 12 presidents of regional Fed banks, and are appointed by officials of those banks.

U.S. District Judge Harold Greene ruled that the appointment of the regional Fed bank presidents to the committee did not violate the constitutional separation-of-powers doctrine.

A spokesman for the Federal Reserve said the suit was filed on Sept. 10, but declined comment on its appeal.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Not all values quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on bid prices. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

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Sept. 25	Harvey/Mail	Clamp
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Television's 24-Hour, News, Sports,
Business & People Network

Available at fine hotels across Europe and Japan

[illegible]

CURRENCY MARKETS

British Pound Falls to Record Low

NEW YORK — The British pound fell to a record low in Europe Thursday, following a second consecutive day of Bank of England intervention. It continued to fall in Asian markets.

The dollar, meanwhile, closed little changed as traders continued to await an ending position. Dealers said they did not expect the currency to move outside its current trading range of 2.0550 to 2.0550 Deutsche marks pending the outcome of international monetary talks in Washington.

There included a meeting Friday of the Group of Five finance ministers, a meeting on Saturday of the Group of Seven, and Sunday's meeting of the International Monetary Fund's Interim Committee.

Europe's central banks, however, were reluctant to take positions ahead of the G-5 meeting.

one dealer said. He said that monetary intervention on the outcome of a trans-Atlantic battle over exchange and interest rates would sharply lower the pound has been under pressure from declining oil prices.

News that the West German central bank had cut its key interest rate unchanged at its council meeting Thursday came as no surprise to most operators, and the market failed to react to it, dealers said.

The dollar closed in New York at 2.0455 DM, little changed from 2.0460 seen on Wednesday, at 154.16 yen, up fractionally from 154.14, and at 6,7000 French francs, down from 6,7020, and at 1,6778 Swiss francs, up from 1,6758.

The British pound lost a little more than 1 cent, falling to \$1.4550 from \$1.4470.

Dealers said the decline in sterling was triggered by rumors, later denied, that Venezuela was contemplating dropping out of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, a move that would tend to push oil prices sharply lower. The pound has been under pressure from declining oil prices.

"But there is not much going for sterling anyway," one dealer said. "This was the straw that broke the camel's back."

In London, the currency closed at 88.7 on its trade-weighted index, down from an opening 89.4 and a previous record low of 89, set Tuesday.

The pound has been hit by bad British trade figures and prospects for low prices for North Sea oil. The pound has been hit by bad British trade figures and prospects for low prices for North Sea oil.

Dealers said that after holding steady on the back of a firmer dollar throughout the morning, sterling came under sudden pressure when several dealers put in large

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate
Dollar	88.7
Swiss franc	1.6778
French franc	6.7000
Yen	154.16
DM	2.0455
Source: Reuters	

ACCORD: Seen in Dollar Dispute

(Continued from first finance page)

exchange rate in recent weeks, is clearly the result of a failed last-chance proposal last month in Washington and Frankfurt to support the dollar for U.S. moves to stabilize the dollar.

West German monetary official said the opportunity to carry out such a proposal was missed last month. The U.S. Treasury secretary, Mr. Baker, responded to the idea of a package deal involving a U.S. commitment to support the dollar.

The cent would be tied to U.S. support for lowering the dollar at levels around 2 DM.

"We got no response," said one West German monetary official. Moreover, during that period from mid-August to early September, West German economic data poured in with better-than-expected results, removing nearly every domestic rationale for a rate cut.

Mr. Baker's mistress appears to be the political pressure the Reagan administration is under to correct the United States' large trade deficit, such as it may be perceived by officials, such as the Treasury secretary, as preceding any effort to stem the dollar's decline.

Whatever the reason, the market signals from the Treasury caused confusion in Frankfurt and appeared to have fueled a larger move of the Bundesbank position on interest rates.

THE EUROMARKETS

Secondary Sector Higher; Primary Market Stays Busy

By Christopher Pizzey

LONDON — Secondary sectors, apart from sterling, generally ended slightly higher Thursday, following Wednesday's gains on U.S. markets, dealers said.

The primary market was again relatively active, although dealers said evidence of genuine retail demand for bonds was still hard to uncover.

FT Aquiline launched a \$200-million bond issue with equity warrants attached.

The seven-year issue pays 3 percent and was priced at par. Each bond has 170 warrants attached, each convertible into one FT share at a price of 315 French francs a share.

The shares closed Wednesday in Paris at 339 francs but were suspended for Thursday's trading pending the Finance Ministry's announcement of the sale of 11 percent of the shares in the state-owned company. Banque Paribas Capital Markets was lead manager for the issue, which ended well inside the total fees.

The eight-year issue was led by Salomon Brothers International Ltd. The one-year bonds pay 7 1/2 percent and were priced at 101 1/8. They were bid on the total fees of 1 1/8 percent.

Two floating-rate note issues were launched during the day. One was a surprise \$200-million issue for Belgium, which market sources had said Wednesday had been shelved for the time being.

The eight-year note issue was led by Salomon Brothers International Ltd. The one-year bonds pay 7 1/2 percent and were priced at 101 1/8. They were bid on the total fees of 1 1/8 percent.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Researchers Leave IMF, World Bank

By Arthur Hieber
International Herald Tribune

The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, two of the world's leading research agencies, are expected to announce the appointment of Joseph A. Frankel, a leading international economist, to the research post, and the head of research at the World Bank is expected to be Mr. Frankel, 43, an economics professor at the University of Chicago, succeeds William C. Hood, 65, a former deputy finance minister of Canada, who is retiring.

People at the IMF and in the international monetary field confirmed to The New York Times that Mr. Frankel, born in Israel and educated there and in the United States, will take over as director of the research department and economic counselor to the managing director, a key post at the 51-year-old agency. Mr. Frankel could not be reached.

At the World Bank, Anne O. Krueger, 52, has quit as vice president for economics and research to join her husband, Professor James

Michael Henderson, on the economics faculty of Duke University at Durham, North Carolina.

"I had been planning to make the bank a long-term career," Mr. Krueger told the Times in a telephone interview.

The choice of her replacement will be watched closely as an indication of the direction in which the World Bank is moving.

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BIG BANG: Computer Methods

(Continued from first finance page)

do it better and more intensively than anyone else, Mr. Grasso said.

Barclays de Zotte World Opt for building on systems it acquired last year over the Joliba World.

Dutchman Mondrag, which BZW says one handled about 60 percent of the ship trading.

Mr. Grasso said his London trading rooms are Chase's most advanced and simply will not break down. With power sources at three separate sites, "I would have to lose three buildings to lose my systems," he said.

This point of a systems failure are clear. In the United States, during the 1970s bear market, many firms went into severe trouble in trading, partly because of the adoption of computer-based systems.

"If your technology fails then that is going to have an impact more quickly than other things," said Paul Hartnett of Kleinwort Benson. "Who's going to deal with a firm that can't trade?"

"Technology won't necessarily make you succeed, but bad technology will certainly make some fail."

LEVINE: Trading Activity Seems Unchanged Despite Trauma of Scandal

(Continued from first finance page)

are still being run up in advance of announcements. It seems to be about the same. I think people are being much more careful. The bad news is it doesn't seem to affect the action in the stock."

One exception occurred in June, when the Department of Social Security announced its takeover bid for Associated Dry Goods Corp. One month before May made its move, the stock of Associated — owner of Lechman's, Lord & Taylor and other retail operations — was selling for \$46 a share.

On June 20, the Friday before May announced its offer, Associated's stock was at \$46. On June 23, May revealed its offer and Associated's stock soared above \$45 on a wave of buying.

There were no leaks nor any evidence of insider trading, J. Albrams, a May vice president, said

the company kept the number of people working on the merger to a strict minimum. There was a firm commitment to confidentiality on all sides, he said.

Burgess Corp. was able to launch its \$4.4-billion bid for Sperry Corp. in May without tipping off the market. Sperry's stock crept up from \$53 to \$55 a share in the month before Burgess revealed its plan.

Again, a tight lid on secrecy was imposed, said Kenneth Lerman, Burgess's vice president for corporate communications. Burgess's chairman, W. Michael Rhinesmith, "was meticulous about keeping it very tight. There were people who knew what was going on," he said.

By contrast, the initial investment in the stock of Safeway Stores Inc. by Herbert and Robert Haft in May set off a swarm of rumors

about an eventual takeover of Safeway.

On May 15, groups controlled by the Haft brothers bought three million shares of Safeway for an average price of \$40.38 a share. Although \$44 a share.

NEW YORK — M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, fell \$4.4 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$891.3 billion in the week ended Sept. 15 from \$895.7 billion the previous week, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The decline in M-1, which includes cash in circulation, checking accounts and nonbank traveler's checks, was larger than most analysts had expected and was the first decline in eight weeks.

The Haft brothers, a civil suit in June, charging that the Haft's accumulation of Safeway stock was leaked deliberately to disrupt the market and make Safeway more vulnerable to a takeover.

The suit is being dropped, according to a spokesman for Safeway, which has agreed to be acquired by an investment group that includes the Haft.

The stock of Sanders Associates Inc., a military-electronics contractor, rose from \$29 a share to nearly \$35 in the week before Lord Corp. made a \$44-a-share takeover bid last June. A unit of Lockheed Corp. eventually topped Lord's offer with a \$6-a-share proposal.

Thursday's
OTC
Prices
NASDAQ before 9:30 a.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
IBM	154 1/4	AT&T	50 1/4	GE	34 1/4	GM	34 1/4	Ford	26 1/4
Boeing	74 1/4	Chrysler	24 1/4	DuPont	34 1/4	Eastman	34 1/4	Exxon	34 1/4
Johnson	24 1/4	Kodak	34 1/4	McDonald	34 1/4	Merck	34 1/4	Pfizer	34 1/4
Schlumberger	34 1/4	Union	34 1/4	Wells	34 1/4	Yale	34 1/4	Zenith	34 1/4
...

WORLD MARKETS
IN REVIEW
IN THE H-T EVERY MONDAY.
A WEEKLY REVIEW OF WORLD
STOCK MARKETS, ESSENTIAL
READING FOR INVESTORS AND
PROFESSIONALS WORLDWIDE

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AMEN IRENE RANI
NESS CENTS STEN

9/29/99

BRI

By Alan Truscott

THOSE who cross the street without looking are not always injured, but it is not a recommended procedure. The same is true for bidders

haps four spades instead of four clubs by North in the monads. They would survive, however a wily opponent

"Enchantment" is an unresistant family album. Much of its power comes from its directness—almost, at times, its brazenness;—and from its determination to hold nothing back. In the wrong hands, the inside story of the Lehmann family could have made uncomfortable reading. Thanks to Daphne Merkin's wit and sense of touch, it *trans*forms

At one table, however, as shown, North-South wandered into the no man's land of five spades. Several of the bids could have been better: two hearts by North instead of two clubs; two diamonds or two

[illegible][illegible]

Walter Books
in Motion, the Chicago
newspaper with Bob Lard
in it 4 for \$1.00. Also
\$1.00 on order.

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